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ADLAI STEVENSON'S PATRIOTIC RECORD.

"Stevenson said he was glad Lincoln had been shot and that he should have been killed earlier."-Affidavit of William B. Whiffen, editor of the Metamora Sentinel, where Stevenso resided in 1862.

"Stevenson was throughout the war a friend of the Copperheads."-Affidavit of Rev. G. B. Snedeker, pastor of the Methodist Church in Mr. Stevenson's home in 1862.

"Stevenson sold revolvers to traitors."-Affidavit of Aug. 6, 1892, of Parker Gardner, Wabash, Ind.

"If 'General' Stevenson could produce even one little bit of a speech or public utterance made by him in 1863 or 1864 in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war for the Union, or sustaining the hands of Abraham Lincoln, loyal people may forget, or believe themselves mistaken in their firm recollection that in 1863 and 1864 A. E. Stevenson was a rank copperhead politician and candidate for office in Woodford county."-Ex-Governor Hamilton, of Illinois, who lived at Bloomington during the war.

"Stevenson's name appeared on the record of membership of the Knights of the Golden Circle, which I captured."-Statement of Maj. J. Olm stead, now of Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR PRESIDENT. BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. WHITELAW REID, of New York

ALTHOUGH the President's letter i long, it reads so well that at the close Republicans find themselves wishing for

It should not be forgotten that Saturday is the last day that those who have been absent from the State for six months can register.

How the Indiana Democratic press will rear and paw dirt when it really comes to a realizing sense of the effort to overthrow the gerrymander.

YESTERDAY those Democrats who were convulsed with laughter when the gerrymander suit was spoken of realized that the matter has assumed threatening proportions.

THERE are some portions of the President's letter which will make the freetrade editors wild, because they are unassailable facts. Being such, they will simply call names.

DEMOCRATIC papers complain that the President's letter of acceptance is too long, and no wonder. If it had been longer it would have hit them harder, and that they could never stand.

Labor day seems to have been a very happy occasion and a great success all over the country. Celebrated in this way it will soon become one of the most popular of yearly holidays and an indispensable institution.

THE intelligent man who will dismiss all prejudice and sit down to a careful reading of the President's letter of acceptance, will rise with the conviction that it is his duty as an American and a well-wisher of the country to vote the whole Republican ticket.

THERE is only one ground upon which one can account for the statements which "General" Stevenson and others are making regarding our foreign trade, and that is that they count on the hopeless ignorance of the mass of Democratic voters. They cannot expect any intelligent man to believe such palpable mis-

REPUBLICANS throughout the State will be disappointed at the announcement that Hon. Theodore Shockney, the Republican candidate for Lieutenantgovernor, has been forced to recall his appointments because of the danger of a serious injury to, if not of the loss of, his sight. Of many effective speakers in the State Mr. Shockney is in the front

THE New York Advertiser has received a copy of the Indianapolis Sentinal of Aug. 10, "with some marginal notes of an impudent character in red ink, calling attention to a displayed article in which the failure of the Anderson tin-plate factory is announced with undisguised glee." Besides the Sentinel there are other Democrats in this city who hate a manufacturer.

ARKANSAS has gone Democratic, as was expected. Only a few rainbowchasing followers of Weaver ever had any idea that the State could be carried against the Democrats. If three-fourths

would make no difference with the result, so long as the election officers are appointed by the Democratic candidates or their friends to count them in. Such is the design of the laws of several States of the South. The government in those States is a succession of votecounters, and the succession is more certain than that of the members of the royal families in monarchical governments.

"GENERAL" STEVENSON AS A LOYAL MAN IN WAR TIMES.

the copperheads during the war was so repugnant to the average thought of the men of this generation that a spirit of incredulity prevails when what they any reference to the war period that said and did is told by survivors, and it | they are unwilling to mention the is difficult to make the young believe that men who now claim to be loyal were ever so antagonistic to their country and so unrelenting against those who were devoting themselves to the preservation of the Nation; thus, when it is alleged that "General" Stevenson distributed arms among his fellow-copperheads, though attested by witnesses who would be believed on any other subject, his general denial is accepted as satisfactory, and men who would shudder at the thought of voting for a man who would arm men against their loyal neighbors in such a crisis, vote for him. But there was a class of Democratic measures that became written history. and which cannot be pooh-poohed aside, and which no man can indorse, even now, unless he is now, as he was then, in hearty sympathy with the measures and the men engaged in them.

life in 1864 can ever forget the pall of gloom that settled on almost every household that summer. The draft of 500,000 that had been ordered in February had taken the flower of many a family to the front when they were not able to hire a substitute, as young Grover Cleveland was; and though the ultimate result of the war was not doubtful, yet the rebels were displaying wonderful persistence, in hopes that the oncoming presidential election would develop such unrest among the people of the North as to compel a surrender of the Union cause, so that they might dictate terms of peace. This was the condition when the Republican convention met, June 8, in Baltimore. Its platform

gave no uncertain sound. It read: Resolved. That we pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to aid the government in quelling, by force of arms, the rebellion now raging against its authority, and not to compromise with rebels or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United

The reading of this declaration quickens the blood of every remaining old soldier, and no less of every young American whose blood has not been tainted by inheriting the virus of oldtime copperheadism. Of course, old copperheads despise it now, as they did then, but some of them are too politic to say so. A few weeks later the Democratic party met in national convention at Chicago. It was composed largely of members of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and entirely of men in sympathy with the rebels in arms, as is shown by their resolutions, two of which read as

Resolved. That this convention explicitly declares, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States or other peaceable means, to the end thatat the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal Union of the States. Resolved. That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unim-

The now "General" Stevenson was a ruling spirit in that convention, and so enthusiastic in its "aim and object" that he was put on the electoral ticket by his kith in Illinois to go from town to town and appeal to the voters of that State to halt Sherman midway to the sea and Grant cutting his way through the Wilderness, and to forget Antietam and Gettysburg and Atlanta, and scores of other Union victories long enough to hold a parley with armed rebellion and see on what terms they would accept our surrender. The brave men of Illi-

nois repudiated him by more than

twenty-two thousand. One feature of these resolutions can hardly be appreciated by the young men of this period. The only question at issue between Union men and the rebels was our national integrity. Then, as now, the Republicans claimed that the United States constituted a nation, one and indivisible, while then, as now, the Democratic party maintained that the bond of union was only that of a confederation of independent and sovereign States. Everything else that seemed involved in the war was absolutely subordinate to this central and sole issue, and the Democratic party then, as now, North as well as South, maintained this doctrine; hence that convention expressed the true Democratic doctrine of war times and before the war as well as of tosday, when it said that "the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States

unimpaired." "General" Stevenson's part in this attack upon our national integrity cannot be denied. If he has ever changed his views upon the supreme sovereignty of the State no one knows of it. He is, in fact, appealing to the people for support now, as then, on the doctrine of a confederation of States, not of a union of States in one grand nation. Of course, he will be supported now, as then, by men who would have been glad in 1864 to have surrendered to rebels in arms, and who would now be pleased to see a man in command of our army and navy who is in sympathy with the "timehonored" Democratic doctrine of "federal" union and the "rights of the

States." We challenge a comparison of the doctrine of the Republican party of 1864 with that of the Democratic party of the same period, no less than a comparison of the leaders of that doctrine then and now, who are seeking the indorseof the votes should be cast for any other | ment of the American people, with the

than the Democratic candidates it leaders of the Republican doctrine of then and now who are before the people for indorsement. We need not point out wherein they differed then and wherein now.

AS TO THE PRINTING OF HISTORY.

The Journal is grieved to learn from

the Sentinel and the News, and also from some private Democratic sources, that its recent publication of the history of the Knights of the Golden Circle i not regarded in the light of proper and legitimate newspaper enterprise. The sensitive beings who object to the print-So much of the policy and conduct of | ing of this sketch would, it appears from the tone of their remarks, much prefer to read about the cholera. There is something so distasteful to them in subject, and to have its consideration thrust upon them by means of headlines and illustrations, and the relation of unpleasant incidents outrages their tenderest sensibilities. The Journal regrets that this is so, but in its recognized role of a great educational organ it cannot refrain from disseminating useful information merely because certain supersensitive citizens do not like the character of the information. As for the propriety of such publication, chapters of history are always in order. Some facts relating to the discovery of America by Columbus recently appeared in these columns; also, some reminiscences of Andrew Jackson's day, and no protest was heard from any quarter. It is because the Knights of the Golden Circle were an element in the late civil war that all allusion to them is deprecated by a certain class No man or woman who was in middle of persons. Nevertheless, there are times when a mention of even this sore and sought-to-be forbidden subject is held by this paper to be opportune and salutary. For, with all the effort by the Indiana Democracy to ignore the facts of history, it cannot be denied that there was within the memory of men not old a war that shook the country to its foundations, a war brought on for the purpose of destroying the Union, a war for which the Democratic party was responsible. It is also true that a traitorous, despicable secret organization existed in that party, strongest in Indiana and Illinois, whose sworn purpose was to aid the open enemies of the Union, and to hinder by every means possible, from resistance to the draft to assassination, the efforts of loyal men to save their country from destruction. The war is over, but many of these men still live and have shown no sign of repentance for their part in this base conspiracy. Their party continues to honor them, and has chosen as its candidate for the vice-presidency a man whose name, as Major Olmstead testifies, on a membership roll captured by him. Even though the feelings of its Democratic readers are harrowed thereby, the Journal feels entirely justified in calling attention to the "Golden Circle" in which there is evidence that Adlai Stevenson was "Knight," and it is likely to add to the public stock of knowledge on this topic

from time to time. THE speaker who declared, on Labor day, that Indianapolis was one of the few spots which were not threatened with strikes, drew upon his imagination for his facts. The truth is that in a long time there have not been less strikes than at the date of Labor day in 1892. In the iron industry there is no trouble, except at Homestead and one or two other mills under Mr. Frick. The threatened general railroad strike was prevented by the wisdom of the union leaders. The housesmith strike in New York was ended several weeks ago, and the granite quarry troubles in New England are practically settled.

A WELL-INFORMED Republican from one of the northern counties says that in several of them many Democrats who are angry because of the increase in their taxes will vote the Republican legislative ticket, to the end that there may be a Legislature which can intelligently deal with the question of taxation. It is bad for a party when its rank and file lose faith in those in official position whom they know personally.

THE Journal respectfully calls the attention of Mr. Adlai Stevenson and his friends to excerpts from affidavits made by sundry reputable citizens, now or formerly of Bloomington, Ill., which appear elsewhere in this paper. If Adlai wishes to make any affidavits by way of denial while in this city to-day the Journal's columns are open to him.

COMMENTING on the recent wage statistics of Statistician Peelle, of this State, the Indianapolis News remarked that "the weight of published evidence has heretofore indicated an annual wages smaller than here given." Great Scott! Is there a Democratic Statistician in Indiana who has become a traitor to his party by telling the truth?

WHLE the Western cross-roads freetrader is howling about the vast profits of protected monopolists, the Eastern free-trade organ, like the Springfield Republican, complains that the protective tariff stimulates new industries without profit to the manufacturer.

MR. SHIEL was not everybody's first choice for the candidacy for county treasurer simply because there were some who thought his opponent would be a stronger candidate, and not because is not amply qualified to fill the office. The abuse of Mr. Shiel is unjust. He was a full-term soldier during the war, and carries more than one scar to show that he was a front-rank man. For years he has been a citizen of Indianapolis and a successful business man, who has achieved the reputation of being strictly honest. His note would be good in any bank, and his judgment on business matters is of value. He has never trampled a man down, but has helped as many unfortunate men as any man of his means. He is a fighter; but he never carries concealed weapons or lurks in the dark to secretly stab an opponent. If he declares for a man he is for him in a manner that cannot be suspected. He is a public spirited man, liberal to his church and devoted to his family. He has achieved success by his own efforts, and there is not a trace of dishonor to be found

the News prefers to him the candidate who used an ax to open a ballot-box to which he would have had the key if he had had a right to open it, all right. There is no ac-

counting for tastes.

PUBLICATION of Henry George's singletax organ, the New York Standard, has been discontinued. Mr. George explains that the single-tax idea is noweable to stand alone, and does not need an organ. Mr. George is a very optimistic person, and cherishes a different opinion on this point from that of the majority of people. Perhaps he depends on the Indianapolis Sentinel to brace the idea up when it wobbles.

THE statue of Columbus, the gift of Italians to New York city, is still in quarantine. It should not be admitted to port till all danger is over. After all the services he has rendered the country the shades of Columbus have the right to demand that his stone representative shall be allowed to do nothing at this late day to mar the original's fame.

THE Evansville Courier recently printed a bogus interview to the effect that Monroe Seiberling was hostile to the theory of protection but in spite of his written denial of any such statements or any such purpose, the Courier refuses to make a retrac-

A MAN with a red neck and a silk hat is not necessarily a "sport." He may be an honest, hard-working citizen recovering from a summer outing.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR

And He Was Sent to Bed.

Tommy-Say, paw, Mr. Potts lost the use of his

Mr. Figg-Why, I never heard of that. How did Tommy-The 'lectric lights went out. No Cue.

the second act, but you never cried a bit, you hard-hearted thing. Mamie-How should I know I was expected to cry? There wasn't any of that delightful shivery

Minnie-That was an awfully pathetic scene in

music with it. The Pessimist.

eyesight for near an hour last night.

"My man," said the woman who was leaning across the fence, "is one of these here pessi-

"An' what's that?" asked the other woman. "W'y, one of these here fellers that is allers sure that bad luck is a comin' to him, and is mightily surprised when it comes."

Remarkable Generosity. "I see by this paper," said the private secretary, "that some man has invented a furnace that enables one ton of coal to do the work that formerly required ten. Are we going to put the price up in proportion?"

"No," replied the coal magnate, "we won't be hoggish just because we can. About an eightfold raise will be enough, I guess."

· The Beauty of It.

Mrs. Wickwire-Just think! Old Mr. Grimes and the widow Binks were sweethearts in their younger days, but quarreled, and now that they have nearly reached the age of seventy years they are going to get married. Isn't that beauti-

Mr. Wickwire-I don't see where the beauty of Mrs. Wickwire-Why, just here, dear. They are

not likely now to live long enough to get tired of

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

IT is the longest, but also the ablest, document of the kind so far issued in our history, and, notwithstanding its length, it will be read by many thousands of people with the greatest interest and avidity.
-Louisville Commercial (Ind.)

THE final impression left by reading the present letter, comparing it with that of four years ago, is that the President has grown during his incumbency of the great office he holds into a stronger and more competent statesman than when he took the helm of state. - Indianapolis News.

ALL in all, the letter, as a campaign document, is artfully done. It will make votes among the thoughtless and the ignorant. But in those features in which it is intended to be strongest it cannot stand for an instant before the light of fact and knowledge.-Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.)

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S letter of acceptance is simply a stump-speech in the form of an epistle. It is less a document to elucidate his views or to explain his party's purposes than an attempt to gain votes by accommodating those views and purposes to a hostile public opinion.—New York World (Dem.)

By this letter the President forcibly and aggressively puts the Republican party in an attitude to push the campaign to victory. It puts the Democracy on the defensive for their economic heresies, and exposes the fatality with which that party puts itself in the wrong whenever it hopes for success.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

Ir is the bugle note of our triel and trusted leader, that cannot fail to carry conviction by its logic and strong common sense. With this admirable statement and presentation of the policy of the Republican party, in every issue now before the people, our triumph in November is assured.—Toledo Commercial.

WHAT Mr. Harrison has to say in his letter of acceptance regarding silver seems to us to be reasonably conclusive as to his intention to veto any free-coinage bill that might be presented to him were he reelected. It is certain that no such bill would or could comply with the conditions that he lays down as imperative.- New York Times (Dem.)

PERHAPS the most striking and significant aspect of the letter is its appeal to farmers. Much space is devoted to showing the great benefits conferred upon them by reciprocity, by the Mckinley law, by the Agri-cultural Department, etc., all of which looks as if the President is rather anxious about the effect of the Alliance movement in the Northwest.—New York Herald.

He never writes for quantity, and, while his letter is a long one, it no more than covers the ground occupied by the party which he represents in the campaign. And when the reading of it shall be concluded. no question need be asked as to what the principles of the Republican party are, or what the principles of the President are. Both are in full accord .- Cincinnati Com-

THE President has risen steadily and rapidly in public esteem, and this masterly letter is only another exhibition of the greatness which seems common to the man It will place new arguments in the hands of his supporters, inspire them with new enthusiasm and zeal, and imbue the ranks of his party with a determination to give the country four years more of Republican rule.-Cleveland Leader.

THE President's letter of acceptance touches all the questions of national concern, and touches them vigorously, luminously and satisfactorily. It gives special prominence to the tariff, reciprocity and financial issues, and is thoroughly sound on each of them. The doctrine which it presents and champions is a doctrine which has been crowned with the most unqualified success in its operation.-St. Louis Globe Democrat.

In dignity and elevation of tone, in breadth of statesmanship, in deliberation and care of statement, it is worthy of a place with the ablest state papers of the Nation's history. His letter of acceptance, in form addressed to the committee from national Republican convention, is, in substance, a power-ful review of the work which has been done for the country by the administration and by Congress since power was intrusted to the Republican party four years ago. It directly appeals to the peovote of want of confidence. The appeal is in either his personal or political record. If | not personal.-New York Tribune.

BLAINE DEFINES THE ISSUES

Letter from the Apostle of Reciprocity That Will Make Democracy Squirm.

Three Planks in that Party's Platform Dissected and Their Weak Points Exposed to the Gaze of American Voters.

Time Has Vindicated the McKinley Bill with Its Reciprocity Clause.

Its Blessings Have Been Manifold and It Is Still Working Wonders-The Danger of Adopting Wildcat Currency.

BLAINE'S THREE ISSUES.

Protection, Reciprocity and Currency the Questions That Should be Discussed. AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 6.—The following letter from Hon. James G. Blaine to Chairman Manley, of the Republican State committee, is made public to-day:

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 3. To Hon. Joseph H. Manley, Chairman, etc.: My Dear Sir-Not being able, for reasons which I have explained to you, to deliver public speeches in this present campaign I take the liberty of submitting my views on the issues which I regard as being strongest for the Republicans to urge before the

First-The issue of the greatest consequence is the tariff on imports and it will continue to be until a settlement is effected by a majority so large that it will be tantamount to general acquiescence. The Republicans are aggressive on this subject. Two years ago they passed general enactment known as the McKinley tariff which, for a time, failed to meet with popular approval, and was reraea with a certain degree those who had always upheld the protective system. But a powerful reaction has come in consequence of the vindication of the McKinley tariff bill. It is found to have worked admirably, and within the last year has produced a greater volume of business, internal and external, than the United States ever transacted before. Notwithstanding the character and extent of the opposition to it, agriculture is remunerative, manufactures are prosperous, and commerce is more flourishing than at any previous time, thus vindicating the Mc-Kinley tariff by an impressive and undeniable series of facts.

THE DEMOCRATIC POSITION. Against this tariff the Democratic party has taken a position almost without parallel in the history of the country. They reject entirely the doctrine of protection, pronounce it a frand and anathematize it generally. A resolution to this effect was adopted by the Democratic convention, against the report of the committee on resolutions, by a two-thirds vote, thus manifesting the intelligent participation of every man in the convention. Sometimes a resolution may be adopted in baste, or, when the convention is adjourning, it may fail to receive the attention of members, but this resolution was debated pro and con, adopted after a contest, and was perfeetly understood by the members of the convention. It contained these words:

We denounce the Republican protection as a fraud upon the liberty of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few. We declare it a fundamental principle of the Demo-oratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenues only. We demand that the collection of such taxes be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered. If any one will take the trouble to read

the resolution by which Mr. Calhoun sought to defend his nullification scheme in 18:3, he will find the tariff platform of the Democratic party in general harmony therewith, and if he examines the subject further he will discover that the duties in the compromise tariff, which reconciled Mr. Calhoun and appeased his angry followers in South Carolina, were of a more comprebensive character than those contemplated in the Democratic resolution of 1892. The Democrats are in the habit of nam-

ng Jefferson as the founder of their party. and yet on the subject of tariff they are in radical opposition to the principles laid down by Jefferson. Toward the close of his administration the revenue from the tariff on imports produced a considerable surplus, and the question was what should be done? Should the tariff be reduced, or should this surplus be maintained? Jefferson pointedly asked: "Shall we suppress the imposts, and give the advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures?" For himself he recommended that "the imposts be maintained," and that surplus created "should appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers and education. If the Constitution did not give sufficient power to warrant these appropriations, Jefferson went so far as to recommend that it be amended. This presents the strongest condition of affairs upon which a protective tariff can be justified, and Jefferson did not hesitate to recommend it. The Democrats of the present day, it is needless to say, are the direct opponents of the policy which

Jefferson thus outlined and adhered to.

DEMOCRACY AND RECIPROCITY. Second-When the principle of reciprocal trade was first proposed to be introduced into the tariff system the Democrats showed much generous appreciation of the question, and gave it their support so long as the Repuclicans refused to accept it; but when the Republicans came to approve it the Democratic support vanished, and, instead of favoring, we find the Democratic national convention passing a resolution hostile to the system. But in spite of Democratic opposition we have attained through reciprocity a most valuable trade. and the system has demonstrated its many advantages. We were about to declare sugar, molasses, coffee and hides free of ali duties in the McKinley bill, instead of that we passed a law by which we asked the several nations interested what they would give to have their articles made free. We found that the privileges which we were about to give, without cost and without charges, would secure a large trade in Brazil, in Cuba and Porto Rico, in the Windward and Leeward islands, in British Guiana and Jamaica, San Domingo and the five Central American States and to a minor degree in Austria, France and Germany, all in exchange for the articles which we had intended to gratuitously admit. The free list of the McKinley tariff is larger in the number of articles and in the aggregate amount of their import value than the dutiable list. What would have been the result to the United States f every article, before being put on the free list, had been subject of inquiry to see what we should get in return for it? We omitted to do so for many years, and that neglect has cost the government advan-tages in trade which would have amounted to tens of millions of dollars. This is the whole of the reciprocity scheme. It is very simple. It secures a valuable trade in exchange for articles otherwise destined to be put on the free list. The Democracy think they can discredit it, and they make the effort, apparently, for the unpatriotic reason that they did not originate it. WILD CAT VERSUS NATIONAL CURRENCY. Third-With all its calamities the war

brought us one great blessing-national currency. There are many who will say it was worth the cost of the war to bring about so great a result. Until the war we had the worst currency system of any enlightened country in the world. The banks existed by thousands throughout the United States, Wherever one of them failed the result was a large loss and great distress among the people. No one was responsible for their bills, and they were generally found in the packets of thousands of laboring men, to whom they were a total loss, without any redemption whatever. Of the State banks it was often and truly said that their debts were the measure of their profits. They have caused an aggregate loss of hundreds of millions of dollars to the American people. Since the close of the war all has been different. Every paper dollar that circulates among the people has the United

States behind as guarantee. All the banks are under the control of the national gov. ernment, and if they fail as tinancial institutions the government has taken care that their bills shall be covered by securities deposited in government vaults. Under these circumstances it is a matter for extraordinary surprise that the Democratic convention should deliberately pass resolutions for the repeal of the tax on State

The palpable effect of this policy, if carried out, would be to cheat the poor man out of his daily bread. If State banks be adopted and their circulation again be issued no device could be more deadly for the deception and despoilment of all the commercial and laboring classes. How the Democratic convention came to make such a declaration, who was its author, what intelligent purpose was in it, will remain a mystery. I have heard the argument adduced that we would keep the money at home if State banks were instituted; but we should keep it at home because all would be so worthless that nobody would ake it abroad. Were the system of State banks revived we would again have it discounted at State lines, large exchange rates would be charged in the great commercial centers, and the general suspicion of every bill offered in payment would cause a liquidation every few years that would be a destructive loss to the innocent holders of bills and a corresponding profit to the parties owning the banks. The three issues I have given are the is-

sues upon which I would arraign the Deniocratic party. I would not multiply issues nor be diverted by our opponents from a stead(ast adherence to and constant presentation of these questions before the people, until every voter is made to know and understand their true and weighty significance. Very sincerely yours.

JAMES G. BLAINE.

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER. The Most Comprehensive Document of Its

Kind Ever Written by a Candidate. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 .- President Harrison's letter of acceptance, published this morning, has been the one topic of discussion in Washington to-day. It is pronounced by all Republicans a masterpiece of conception in all of its details, It shows the President's strong mind and patriotism in every sentence. The letter is regarded the most comprehensive document its character ever written. It hopes of the Democrats in their efforts to fraternize the farmer with the Democratic party through the Alliance pipe-line by making him believe the tariff law was not enacted for him. This eveving's conservative Star says it is the best written of all the President's public papers, and that it

is difficult to see how he will find anything

more to say in his next message to Con-

Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, who is at the head of the agricultural committee of the Senate, and, therefore, close to the interests of farmers, said of the letter tonight: "It is a masterly statement of the Republican faith and policies. If it could be carefully read by every voter it would be quite sufficient, without speeches from the stump, to give all a correct idea of the aims and purposes of the party, of the exact issues and desirability of continuing the Republican party in power with President Harrison in his present position. It is a statesmanlike teview of the political situation. Like everything that has emanated from Harrison, whether written or spoken, it is direct, vigorous, incisive and of the first order of literary merit. It will be an inspiration to his party friends and cannot fail to bring him compliments from his political op-

Col. W. W. Dudley said: "The letter is a most admirable one; by all odds far beyond parallel with any previous similar document. It treats all the issues before the people in a broad-minded, liberal and intelligent manner, and will inspire in the Republican hosts a rare degree of enthusiasm. It furnishes to every campaigu speak-er his text on any topic he may desire to discuss. Especially valuable and conclusive is the President's statement respecting the tin-plate industry. It brushes away all the lies that have been built up by the enemy. The people have confidence in him and will accept the figures he gives of its progress as conclusive. The latter could not be improved."

FIGHT WITH A ROBBER.

A Detroit Divine Has a Desperate Struggle in Bis Study with a Thief

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 6 .- One of the most sensational attempts at murder, with robhery as an incentive, that has ever taken place in this city, occurred last evening, at the residence of Rev. David M. Cooper, paster of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, one of the most fashionable in this city. While sitting in his study at his home, No. 501 Jefferson avenue, a caller who gave his name as Mr. Wilkinson was announced. He desired a private interview with the reverend gentleman, which was accorded him. After an interval of five minutes the family was startled by hearing a struggle and cries of murder, mingled with entreaties for help. Frank P. Boughton, who was in the house, rushed to Mr. Cooper's assistance and found him struggling desperately with the stranger, who was trying to use a revolver which he had in his hand. Wilkinson fired the revolver once, the ball grazing one of Mr. Cooper's fingers and parrowly missing his head. After a fierce struggle the desperate robber was pinned to the wall by his two adversaries and held there for twenty minutes until the police arrived and took him to the station. There he gave his name as Wilkinson, but refused to make any other statement. When Mr. Cooper had regained his composure, after the desperate struggle, he stated that Wilkinson had demanded a sum of money from him, which being refused, caused the stranger to attack him as related.

SCHOOLMA'AMS BOYCOTTED.

Their Father Is a Superintendent at Carnegie's Homestead Plant, Hence the Enmity.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Sept. 6.—Deputy sheriffs on guard at the school-house to preserve good order was one of the novel sights to be seen here this morning. This was a direct consequence of the great strike. There is a strong opposition to the Misses Bailey, teachers in the Third-ward public school, because their father returned to the mill, and took up his work there as a superintendent, and a boycott against the young women has been inaugurated. The movement seems to be fairly well organized, and several of the scholars who will come under their instruction were not present when the roll was called this morning. The feeling was quite bitter, and as there was some fear that an outbreak might occur three or four deputy sheriffs were sent to the school by Sheriff Gray this morning to keep a watchinl eye on things in general. So far as could be learned nothing unusual occurred, but the deputies will probably remain on duty for several days.

Affairs in the neighborhood of Carnegie's mills have assumed an old-time appearance. The force of police and detectives on duty there for many weeks have been withdrawn, and the management apprehend no further trouble. Both plants are now in

Two Methodist Halls to Cost \$600,000. CHICAGO, Sept. 6 .- The Northwestern Christian among the latest plans in regard to the American University at Washington City are a Lincoln Hall, to cost \$500,000, the money for which will be raised by dollar subscriptions, each contributor to receive a Lincoln medalion medal, and Asbury Hall, to cost \$100,000, the money for which will be contributed by Methodist ministers. Several thousand dollars toward this fund have already been subscribed. The Northwestern also states that a subscription of \$100,000 toward the en-dowment fund was received last week. The Lincoln Memorial Hall has been indorsed by General Alger, General Palmer and other G. A. R. leaders, and there are said to be indications that the larger part of the fund for this building will be contributed by old soldiers and their children.